



What's New – July - August 2006 (Issue 2)

Significant Documents

2006 World Population Data Sheet.

[Population Reference Bureau (PRB), Annual Data Summary]
August 2006. [pdf format, 13 pages]

The American Way of War: Cultural Barriers to Successful Counterinsurgency.

[Cato Institute, Policy Analysis no. 577]
September 1, 2006. [pdf format, 20 pages]

The Congressional Research Service and the American Legislative Process.

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33471] June 14, 2006. [pdf format, 13 pages]

Extraterritorial Application of American Criminal Law.

[CRS Report for Congress, 94-166 A]
Updated August 11, 2006. [pdf format, 77 pages]

Harm Reduction Programs in the Civilian and Prison Sectors of the Russian Federation: Assessment of Best Practices.

[HIV/AIDS] [Open Health Institute (OHI)]
Web-posted August 29, 2006. [pdf format, 87 pages]

Income, Earnings, and Poverty Data from the 2005 American Community Survey.

[United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey Reports, ACS-02]
Web-posted August 29, 2006. [pdf format, 32 pages]

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005.

[United States Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-231]
Web-posted August 29, 2006. [pdf format, 86 pages]

International Drug Trade and U.S. Foreign Policy.

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33582]
July 21, 2006 [pdf format, 20 pages]

Iranian Nuclear Weapons? Options for Sanctions and Military Strikes.

[Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS), Revised Working Draft]
August 30, 2006. [pdf format, 54 pages]

NATO in Afghanistan: A Test of the Transatlantic Alliance.

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33627]
August 22, 2006. [pdf format, 24 pages]

Nuclear Energy Policy.

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33558].
July 20, 2006. [pdf format, 23 pages]

Opportunities and Challenges in Agricultural Biotechnology: The Decade Ahead.

[United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Advisory Committee on Biotechnology and 21st Century Agriculture (AC21)]

July 2006; Web-posted August 29, 2006. [pdf format, 20 pages]

Realizing Decent Work in Asia.

[International Labour Organization (ILO), Employment Survey]

August 28, 2006. [pdf format, 86 pages]

State Court Organization, 2004.

[United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Reference Manual]

August 2006. [pdf format, 329 pages]

Testimony on the Budgetary Impact of Current and Proposed Border Security and Immigration Policies.

[Congressional Budget Office (CBO)]

August 30, 2006. [pdf format, 12 pages]

Trade and Development Report (TDR) 2006.

[United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Annual Report]

Web-posted August 31, 2006.

Full Report: [pdf format, 280 pages]

Overview: [pdf format, 26 pages]

U.S. National Report on Population and the Environment.

Center for Environment and Population (CEP).

Web-posted August 30, 2006. [pdf format, 69 pages]

U.S. Trade Strategy: Free Versus Fair.

[Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), Monograph]

Web-posted September 2006. [pdf format, 146 pages]

Value-Added Tax: A New U.S. Revenue Source?

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33619]

August 22, 2006 [pdf format, 35 pages]

ARTICLES

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Ackerman, Peter; DuVall, Jack THE RIGHT TO RISE UP: PEOPLE POWER AND THE VIRTUES OF CIVIC DISRUPTION (Fletcher Forum of World Affairs, vol. 30, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 33-42)

The authors highlight the key elements of building successful, bottom-up popular democratic movements, which they regard as the most effective way to discredit and replace oppressive governments. Civic disruption -- the authors' preferred term for nonviolent resistance -- is behind 50 of 67 successful governmental transitions in the past 35 years. Effective movements require three elements -- unity of a wide spectrum of political groups and social communities; planning among the groups to probe, confuse, and outmaneuver the regime; and strong discipline among

the opposition to prevent members from resorting to violence which will discourage support and providing the regime with justification for harsher crackdowns. While direct foreign involvement can harm a popular movement, the most valuable contribution that outsiders can make is to promote free exchange of information through the Internet and other means, giving such movements more and better information about best practices utilized elsewhere, thus enhancing their strategic planning options.

Blecker, Robert ANCIENT GREECE'S DEATH PENALTY DILEMMA AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MODERN SOCIETY (USA Today Magazine, Vol. 135, No. 2734, July 2006, pp. 60-65)
Robert Blecker, professor of law at the New York Law School, discusses the ancient Greek history of death penalty and its relationship to the modern-day death penalty policies. The ancient Athenians advocated death penalty only for premeditated and felony murders. Today, many of the death penalties in the states are given to those murderers as well. Blecker agrees with Aristotle, who claimed that one couldn't measure moral truth with accuracy. The ancient Greeks sought fairness, which should be "the moral truth, based in the jury's intuition ... that mysterious mix of reason and emotion that combines to determine whether a person really, not merely rationally, deserves to die."

Cannon, Carl M. THE EMANCIPATED MAN (National Journal, vol. 38, no. 29, July 22, 2006, pp. 42-44)
In an interview with Norman Mineta, President George Bush's former transportation secretary and the only Democrat in the Bush White House, Cannon writes that Mineta is enthusiastic about entering the private sector as a strategic consultant to Fortune 500 companies in the transportation industry. Mineta, a Japanese American who at the age of 11 was interned in a World War II relocation camp along with 120,000 other Americans of Japanese descent and Japanese immigrants living on the West Coast, was appointed to the Clinton administration as commerce secretary after serving as mayor of San Jose and becoming elected to Congress representing California. In the Bush cabinet, Mineta said he was chided more for being a Californian instead of a Texan than for being a Democrat. Mineta said his greatest achievements have been authoring the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 and the transportation part of the Americans with Disabilities Act, which was signed into law by President George H.W. Bush in 1990. In the interview, Mineta recalls fondly the day he met close friend Alan Simpson, former Republican senator from Wyoming, when Simpson's Boy Scout Troop was invited to visit Mineta's relocation camp in 1943 for a Boy Scout jamboree.

Dietrich, John W. U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA (Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 121, No. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 269-294)
In the United States since the end of the Cold War, there has been more rhetorical support for human rights, more proactive measures to spread democracy and rights, new targeted legislation and new acceptance of international human rights treaties. However, despite these improvements there have been some steps backward, as evidence by the U.S. refusing to sign treaties or placing limits on ratified treaties, the author notes. U.S. power to bring about human rights changes has been limited by the spread of the global economy, the fact that the U.S. can no longer automatically count on support from its allies, the ineffectiveness of sanctions, and weakening power to enforce human rights policies. Human rights issues will never likely play a dominant role in shaping policy, Dietrich writes, due to competing priorities, particularly the pursuit of global trade and antiterrorism.

Friel, Brian THE SIGNING STATEMENT GAMES (National Journal, Vol. 38, No. 24, June 17, 2006, pp. 65-66)
The author notes that President Bush has made extensive use of signing statements on congressional bills. The president has written addendums on more than 100 laws that have crossed his desk, on the grounds that the newly minted laws limit constitutionally protected presidential power and hinder his role as commander-in-chief. Many members of Congress object to these actions, arguing that signing statements disrupt the balance of power and allow

the administration to pick and choose legislation at will. Legal scholars conclude that signing statements are another example of the continual struggle between the executive and legislative branches, and that many agencies overseen by the White House actually do comply with the laws, despite the statements. While President Bush may add signing statements to laws, agencies still rely on Congress for funding, and ultimately departments and congressional committees cooperate to implement new legislation.

Harris, Shane NEW ORDER (Government Executive, vol. 38, no. 13, August 1, 2006, pp. 31-38)
Harris describes Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice's views on transformational diplomacy. Secretary Rice states, "we have a view: the world is going to be better off if the world is a network of well-governed democratic states." The article describes management efforts to achieve that stated goal, moving the State Department from an information-processing institution to supporting diplomats who must become "first-rate administrators of programs," encouraging engagement with NGOs and foreign citizens to strengthen the rule of law, start businesses, improve health, and reform education.

HOW TO MINIMIZE MONEY'S ROLE IN POLITICS (National Civic Review, Summer 2006, pp. 17-28)

The author, who successfully spearheaded efforts to publicly finance political campaigns in Northern California, argues that public financing is the most promising form of campaign finance reform because it levels the playing field and gives candidates an incentive to accept spending limits. With public financing poorer candidates can challenge well-funded ones, enlivening the debate and opening up the system. It also removes the burden of fundraising. But while Hill believes public financing is currently the best solution, he argues that it is not enough. He points to the example of Arizona, which had a 97 percent incumbency rate in 2004 elections, despite public financing. Hill concludes that money alone does not control the outcome of elections -- residential patterns and electing legislators by electoral map are also factors. The solution is to use proportional representation, free media space and public financing.

Ibrahim, Anwar UNIVERSAL VALUES AND MUSLIM DEMOCRACY (Journal of Democracy, Vol. 17, No. 3, July 2006, pp. 5-12)

The author, former deputy prime minister of Malaysia, notes that the building blocks of constitutional democracy are also moral imperatives of Islam, despite arguments to the contrary. Ibrahim points to Indonesia's democratization as an example of successful democratic transition in the Muslim world. According to Ibrahim, the key to fostering democracy in Islamic countries is to engage a broad spectrum of thinkers in the political system. The inclination of Western leaders to embrace liberal politicians and ignore popular Islamic politicians is a mistake, he argues. For democracy to succeed in Islamic countries public opinion must be embraced, even if the public favors conservative leaders.

Kamieniecki, Sheldon NAVIGATING THE MAZE: CORPORATE INFLUENCE OVER FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL RULEMAKING (Environment, vol. 48, no. 5, June 2006, pp. 8-20)

The author, dean of social sciences at the University of California at Santa Cruz, notes that because of the stalemate in Congress over environmental and natural resource policy in recent years, business interests and environmental groups have made increasing efforts to influence the rulemaking process at federal agencies as a way to change existing policy. Kamieniecki provides an overview of the rulemaking process at several federal agencies, and describes a study of the treatment of several important environmental laws during the Clinton and George W. Bush administrations. He notes that the study's results do not suggest that business or environmental groups had undue influence over the rulemaking process; better indicators would be the type of rules initially proposed, the ideological and partisan makeup of appointees in federal agencies, and pressure to alter scientific findings. Kamieniecki believes that a stronger effort must be made not to inject politics into scientific data, which would unduly influence public policy.

Kumar, Krishna INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE INDEPENDENT MEDIA IN TRANSITION AND POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES (Democratization, Vol. 13, No. 4, August 2006, pp. 652-667)

Recently, governments and NGOs have developed media assistance programs in transitional countries, assisting media with journalist and management training, financial backing, legal reform and institutional development. Kumar concludes that the programs have strengthened and expanded independent media outlets. Journalistic standards have improved vastly, while financial sustainability remains a struggle. Kumar concludes that governments should only assist media outlets that can sustain themselves without foreign support. He also argues that programs must be separate from public diplomacy efforts. If citizens or governments sense that foreign bodies are pushing ideology in the emerging media, the programs will backfire and the public will distrust the new media outlets. However, when public diplomacy and independent media coexist, both benefit, with new outlets creating a space for public diplomacy and diplomats generating content for journalists.

Nersessian, David L. WHOOPS, I COMMITTED GENOCIDE! THE ANOMALY OF CONSTRUCTIVE LIABILITY FOR SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL CRIMES (Fletcher Forum of World Affairs, vol. 30, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 81-106)

The author, a U.S. Supreme Court legal fellow, tackles one of the most serious challenges in international law: how best to establish culpability of senior leaders in war crimes such as genocide. While traditional cases of criminal responsibility require proof that the perpetrator acted with a specific intent, the concept of "constructive liability," as utilized in international law, allows for conviction of individuals in leadership positions even if they may not have been directly involved in the planning or execution of a criminal act. However, argues the author, constructive liability is at best too broad a concept to be legally useful; at worst, it may result in assigning an unfair measure of blame to negligent leaders unaware of unlawful acts perpetrated by members of their regime. The author recommends the creation of a new class of blame for these negligent leaders to capture their sins of omission, thus better isolating those with clear intent to allow genocide to proceed on their watch.

Perlman, Ellen COMPUTER MELTDOWN (Governing, August 2006, pp. 36-40)

In Gilpin County, Colorado, a major new computer system was scheduled to be installed to streamline the distribution of food stamps, Medicaid and other benefits for low-income households. Without heeding the advice of county workers, the state switched on the system without working out the problems and glitches in the system. Perlman notes that the lack of a capable system administrator brought on a disaster. A former state legislator was placed in charge of fixing the system, and the county's backlog has come down significantly. Gilpin County's high-cost IT investment came with many lessons to be learned by other local governments.

Perlman, Ellen WARNING: E-VOTING AHEAD (Governing, July 2006, pp. 44-46)

The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) requires doing away with the old voting equipment and replacing them with electronic voting machines. Perlman discusses the security of electronic ballots, noting that, as long as voting has been in existence, "security of ballot boxes has been an issue." The author looks at the pros and cons of several electronic voting machines, including the touch-screen type, that has generated controversy due to its potential vulnerability, to optical-scan system, that has a backup disk. In order to insure reliability and usability, the election officials need to check and secure the voting machines diligently.

Rivers, Christina "CONQUERED PROVINCES"? THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT AND STATE POWER (Publius, Vol. 36, No. 3, Summer 2006, pp 421-442)

The author, assistant professor of political science at DePaul University, notes that the Voting Rights Act is scheduled for reauthorization in 2007. Since the act passed in 1965, Rivers argues that state autonomy to use race-based measures to prevent or offset racial discrimination at the polls has been squeezed between Congress's, the Department of Justice's and the Supreme

Court's interpretations of the law. Rivers believes that Congress should restore state autonomy to use race as a remedial factor when districting. When the act is reviewed next year Congress should extend the provisions that prohibit discrimination against minority voters and restore more autonomy to states, Rivers writes.

Rivkin, David; Casey, Lee ENFEEBLING THE PRESIDENCY (National Review, vol. 58, no. 11, June 19, 2006, pp. 32-38)

The authors contend that people tend to believe that the Congress' power is greater or more legitimate than the president's. However, the intention of the Framers of our nation's Constitution was to establish "the executive branch [as] a co-equal branch." They wanted the Constitution to reflect "the widespread dissatisfaction with the experience of our national governance under the Articles of Confederation, when the executive power was vested in Congress." Accordingly, a strong presidency was created in order to ensure strong national government, which in turn will protect the national interest.

Starobin, Paul WHO TURNED OUT THE ENLIGHTENMENT? (National Journal, vol. 38, no. 30, July 29, 2006, pp. 20-26)

These days, the author writes, scientific experimentation takes place in a climate of contention. The prospect of discovery appears not to thrill but to worry partisans, Starobin argues. For decades, both the left and the right have protested scientific work, as has big business lobbying groups. The scientific community has gotten involved in the political battles as well, Starobin points out. The author interviews scientists, including one who says America is moving away from the rational philosophy of the Enlightenment. Another scientist points out that while 70 percent of Americans think science can better their own lives, people tend to ignore science when science is viewed as conflicting with their values.

Shah, Timothy Samuel; Toft, Monica Duffy WHY GOD IS WINNING (Foreign Policy, vol. 155, July/August 2006, pp. 38-43)

The authors write that modernization and the spread of democracy around the world are enhancing the reach of religious political movements. Religious groups that emerge from democratic processes, such as Hamas in the Palestinian Authority, tend to be more organized, more popular and more legitimate than perhaps religious leaders a few decades ago but not necessarily less violent. In the U.S. 2004 presidential election, religion was a stronger predictor of vote choice than gender, age or class. Although extreme religious ideology is a leading motivation for most transnational terrorist attacks, religion has also mobilized scores of people to oppose authoritarian regimes, inaugurate democratic transitions, support human rights and relieve human suffering. As a framework for predicting the course of global politics, secularism is unsound.

Sinderbrand, Rebecca ROVE 2.0 (Washington Monthly, vol. 38, no. 9, September 2006, pp. 16-19)

Just like his boss Virginia Senator George Allen, Republican campaign manager Dick Wadhams is in a make-or-break race, the author writes. Wadhams, who has only lost one race in nearly three decades of campaign management, is being considered by many as the "next Karl Rove." Wadhams is known to have taken "low blows to new heights, combining blistering verbal assaults, nasty wedge issues, and general loud-mouthing in an astonishingly effective manner," but furthermore has mastered how technology can be used in a campaign as evidenced by the fact that his most effective innovations involved media manipulation. An Allen victory could make Wadhams an "unstoppable force", Sinderbrand argues, but a loss means that Democrats may have finally figured out how to beat the tough Republican campaign manager.

Vise, David GOOGLE (Foreign Policy, no. 154, May/June 2006, pp. 20-24)

Vise, reporter for the Washington Post, outlines how the Internet search firm Google, which has been hailed as the new Microsoft, may not be as innovative and sustainable as once believed. One problem the company faces is international competition: specifically out of South Korea,

where local companies have successfully thwarted Google, and Europe, where the French have invested more than \$2 billion in a Franco-German operation. Another barrier to future success is the recent debacle in China, where Google's decision to self-censor its content at the behest of the Chinese leadership has tarnished the company's reputation. *Vise* concludes that while Google is likely to remain a key player in the technology market, it needs to be more innovative and globally minded to be a leader.

York, Byron THE CAROLINA KID (National Review, vol. 58, no. 14, August 7, 2006, pp. 31-34)
John McCain is struggling to curry favor of Republican constituents in South Carolina in the run-up to the 2008 presidential election. South Carolina is considered a battleground state for McCain because it is the first primary in the South and serves as a litmus test for the entire region. McCain also has a troubled history in South Carolina after political misfires and mudslinging in the Bush camp led to a poor showing in the 2000 polls. Currently, South Carolina Republicans seem reluctant to put their weight behind McCain because of his past alliances with Ted Kennedy and his rejection of the Federal Marriage Amendment. However, McCain has won the support of the state's governor and Senator Lindsey Graham. He also has something else that bodes well: name recognition. Whether Republicans agree with him or not, people know where McCain falls on issues, which isn't true with a Rudy Giuliani or a Bill Frist.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Carney, William J. THE COSTS OF BEING PUBLIC AFTER SARBANES-OXLEY: THE IRONY OF "GOING PRIVATE" (Emory Law Journal, vol. 55, no. 1, 2006, pp. 141-160)
The author notes that the enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) in 2002 may be the act that took the regulation of corporate disclosure to the point where costs of compliance will clearly exceed its benefits for many corporations. He considers whether regulation has gone too far -- forcing honest businesses to consider abandoning public markets for less regulated private markets. He notes that returns on investment need to be considered for spending on fraud prevention. He argues that SOX will not prevent all -- or even most -- financial fraud. SOX creates more stringent accounting controls, he explains, but they do not really add new protections against the fraud committed by companies like Enron and WorldCom -- whose actions were already illegal. Carney analyzes the costs of compliance with SOX and shows an increasing number of public companies going private.

Dolfsma, Wilfred IPRs, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Journal of Economic Issues, Vol. 150, No. 2, June 2006, pp. 333-342)
Dolfsma says intellectual property rights (IPRs) have become increasingly prominent in debates and are almost unanimously deemed to favor economic development -- especially by policymakers in developed countries. It is acknowledged that some parties may benefit more from a system of IPRs than others, but some degree of improvement for all parties is the expected outcome, he writes. He analyzes the empirical and theoretical findings relevant to the question of IPRs' effect on technological development, and thus prospect for economic development. He concludes that the ideal levels of IPRs change as a country becomes more developed. For example, he notes that under today's IPRs Japan might not have had its strong electronics industry and the U.S. might not have had its strong film industry. Dolfsma asserts IPR systems need to be carefully designed to balance the needs for incentives for inventors, incentives for follow-on innovations, consumer benefits and economic development.

Elhefnawy, Nader TOWARD A LONG-RANGE ENERGY SECURITY POLICY (Parameters, vol. 36, no. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 101-114)
According to the author, debate on U.S. energy policy has usually been limited to arguments that the United States must preserve its access to the oil reserves of the Middle East and of Central

Asia -- with a limited sense that domestic energy supplies would be highly desirable. A linear projection has oil supplies running out around 2030, he says. In the event of a new energy crisis, there may be more state failures, weapons proliferation, and resource conflict. Overall, he states, there are three major problems: first, substitutes for oil are too expensive or too unwieldy to support desired levels of economic productivity and living standards. Secondly, future improvements and relevant technologies cannot be taken for granted, particularly given the prolonged drop in the price of solar- and wind-generated energy since the 1970s. Finally, partial solutions can only provide a cushion until a more complete transition can happen. The prospect exists for an economy based on renewable energy, he asserts, because the security problems likely to result from tightening oil supplies are a basis for making the transition to alternatives -- which is widely acknowledged as inevitable in the long run, anyway.

Ferguson, Niall REASONS TO WORRY (New York Times Magazine, June 11, 2006, pp. 46-48, 50)

The author asks whether the United States is capable of evolving out of its present excessive indebtedness, or could a drastic change in the global economic environment threaten, if not a collapse, at least a decline relative to smaller, more dynamic economies. Ferguson analyzes a chain effect from the collapse of household savings, the rise in home mortgage debt, a large and growing trade deficit, and the fact that Asian countries hold so many U.S. treasuries. He notes that one analyst has half-seriously calculated that the last U.S. treasury held by an American will be purchased by the People's Bank of China on February 9, 2012. Since becoming president, George W. Bush has presided over one of the steepest peacetime rises ever in the federal debt, which now exceeds \$8.3 trillion. Projections from the Congressional Budget Office expect this to be \$12.8 trillion within a decade. American consumption has been the principle source of global economic growth over the past decade, says Ferguson. However, this same readiness of American households and politicians to borrow has led to another corollary: the United States has become the world's biggest debtor. This has further resulted in a widening annual gap between American exports and imports and a remarkable accumulation of foreign debt, with foreigners making large claims on the future output of the United States.

Gottesman, A. Edward TWO MYTHS OF GLOBALIZATION (World Policy Journal, vol. 23, no. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 37-44)

The author notes that an economic discussion of globalization has often focused on two widely accepted, but mainly misunderstood, theories. First, China is the "next economic superpower". The growth of the U.S. in the nineteenth century, then an underpopulated, resource-rich country, during the Industrial Revolution bears no resemblance to the export-dependent growth spurt that China, with limited natural resources, has experienced since 1979. The second myth is that the current-account deficit the U.S. has run for a number of years (about a third from trade with China) is "unsustainable" and will result in some global economic catastrophe. The author writes that if we want to make sense of globalization, we need to re-focus our thinking about globalization by not comparing apples (the mature Western industrial economies) with oranges (the economies of what used to be called the underdeveloped countries, now designated as developing countries or newly industrialized countries -- NCIs, for short). In a global free market, the accumulated wealth and productive resources built up over three hundred years in Europe and in North America are the main source of financing, either directly or indirectly, for the growth of these NCIs. Debunking these theories of globalization requires an attempt to put the world economy in perspective so that one can understand the complex and often fragile process of globalization.

Hagan, Sean THE IMF'S ROLE IN A POST-CONFLICT SITUATION (Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law, vol. 38, no. 1, 2006, pp. 59-61)

The author, a lawyer with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), notes that the IMF is often called upon to assist countries facing financial crises, often precipitated by a civil war or an international conflict. One serious issue that has arisen from such circumstances is the possibility that a sovereign debt of a country may become unsustainable, i.e. where there is no feasible set

of macroeconomic policies that would enable the country to resolve its crisis. Care must be taken that such actions do not result in "odious debt," a doctrine that could have severe consequences for access by emerging market and developing countries to future financing. However, he notes, "odious debt" has not become a well-established principle under international law since there is concern that it will create considerable uncertainty in the international financial system. IMF has also established a financing facility specifically designed to assist member countries that emerging from conflict situations (Emergency Post-Conflict Assistance) and it provides a considerable amount of free technical assistance to its members that helps them develop a legal and institutional framework that supports the operation of a market economy, such as the Fund is doing now in Iraq.

Kalaitzandonakes, Nicholas CARTAGENA [BIOSAFETY] PROTOCOL: A NEW TRADE BARRIER? (Regulation, vol. 29, No. 2, Summer 2006, p. 18-25)

Kalaitzandonakes, Director of the Economics and Management of Agrobiotechnology Center, analyzes the implications of the Biosafety Protocol (BSP) -- an international agreement for regulating the transfer, handling and use of genetically modified organisms. He focuses particularly on approaches to mandatory labeling, the details of which have yet to be agreed upon. Seemingly small changes in labeling requirements can lead to significantly different trade impacts and compliance costs, he notes. The logistics of agricultural trade, he explains, efficiently move grains worldwide, from producer to consumer, through practices such as commingling, blending and strict grading standards which allow for anonymous exchanges and free flow of crops. This system provides no immediate mechanism for easy identification of a cargo's origin or its DNA makeup, says Kalaitzandonakes. So, the current system will have to change to comply with whatever labeling provisions come to pass. He estimates costs for sample crops using alternative labeling requirements and finds compliance costs change markedly depending on approaches. He recommends costs be fully analyzed -- both for total cost and distribution of costs -- before finalizing the details of mandatory labeling for the BSP.

Kotlikoff, Laurence J. IS THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPT? (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review, vol. 88, no. 4, July/August 2006, pp. 235-249)

The author, professor of economics at Boston University, points out that the U.S. has never defaulted on its debt, and its debt-to-GDP ratio is substantially lower than that of Japan or other developed Western democracies. However, he notes that analysis suggests that the U.S. "is, indeed, bankrupt, insofar as it will be unable to pay its creditors, who, in this context, are current and future generations to whom it has explicitly or implicitly promised future net payments of various kinds". In an article combining complex mathematical equations and readable layman's language, Kotlikoff expounds on the total U.S. fiscal gap, citing a U.S Treasury Department-sponsored study in 2002 that calculated the total U.S. debt at an eye-popping USD 65.9 trillion -- an amount five times the total U.S. GDP, and twice the size of national wealth. He notes that, in a few years, the 77 million "baby boomers", ages 41-59, will start collecting Social Security and health-care benefits from the next generation, an "onslaught of obligation" that the country has done little to prepare for. Apart from draconian tax increases and benefit cuts, Kotlikoff proposes to allow direct Chinese investment in the U.S. economy with their massive dollar reserves, and a radical overhaul of U.S. financial institutions -- a national retail sales tax, personalized Social Security accounts, and a budgeted universal health-care system. Available online at <http://research.stlouisfed.org/publications/review/06/07/Kotlikoff.pdf>

Kraemer, Thomas D. ADDICTED TO OIL: STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS OF AMERICAN OIL POLICY (Strategic Studies Institute, May 2006, 13 pp.)

In his 2006 State of the Union address, President George W. Bush proclaimed that "America is addicted to oil, which is often imported from unstable parts of the world" and that it was time for the United States to "move beyond a petroleum-based economy and make our dependence on Middle Eastern oil a thing of the past." To do this, Kraemer says, Bush established a goal "to replace more than 75 percent of our oil imports from the Middle East by 2025." However, the author notes, only 18 percent of oil imports are projected to come from the Middle East in 2025.

In reality, he states, the Bush goal only results in a decrease of American oil consumption by 14 percent overall. Oil is a fungible, globally traded commodity with rising demand, explains Kraemer, so this initiative will have minimal impact on influencing America's national interests in the Middle East. However, he continues, most rehabilitation programs follow a 12-step process. The Bush plan should be considered the first stage of the process in weaning America from its addiction. It is a necessary, if not fully sufficient, step to ensuring our future energy security, he concludes. Available online at <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?PubID=705>

Lowenstein, Roger THE IMMIGRATION EQUATION (New York Times Magazine, July 9, 2006, pp. 36-43, 69-71)

The author discusses the question of whether the economy expands if illegal immigrants take jobs, and do they drag down wages, or create opportunity. Lowenstein notes that economists are also debating over immigration; the latest estimate is that the U.S. has 11.5 million undocumented foreigners and it is these illegals who have galvanized the U.S. Congress to take action on immigration reform measures. As Mexican and Central American arrivals take on lower-paying jobs involving manual labor that Americans don't want to do, writes Lowenstein, jobs which otherwise would be more expensive or unavailable. Because of this, unskilled Americans must compete with a disproportionate number of immigrants. However, economists have found that in cities where immigrants have clustered, like New York, wages tend to be higher, not lower. Also, he notes, illegal immigration labor should not be the only source of blame. Other factors he considers important include the failure of Congress to raise the minimum wage, globalization (such as cheap Chinese labor), computer technology, and the decline of unions.

Lugar, Richard G. THE NEW ENERGY REALISTS (The National Interest, issue 83, Summer 2006, pp. 30-33)

Senator Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, says today's energy realists are those who understand that without major changes in the way we get our energy, life in the U.S. will become increasingly difficult. In the coming decades, he explains, oil supplies will be stretched to the limit by economic growth in both the industrialized West and in large, rapidly growing economies. Geology and politics have created petro-superpowers that nearly monopolize the world's oil supply -- which make true "free market" price setting an impossibility, he adds. As economies increasingly compete for insufficient supplies of energy, writes the Senator, oil will become an even stronger magnet for corruption, conflict and military action than it already is. He recommends we should push alternative energy use, expand our energy partnerships abroad and understand that oil will remain an important energy source. Further, he notes, we must recognize that in an energy interdependent world, U.S. efforts to reduce its own petroleum use will not have maximum geopolitical impact if the oil we save is simply consumed by other countries. So, he concludes, the drive towards viable alternative energy sources needs to be a global effort.

Maggs, John BUSH'S NEXT CRISIS (National Journal, vol. 38, no. 19, May 13, 2006, pp. 32-39)

According to the author, three crises have shaped the Bush presidency: expanding the power of the presidency, managing the insurgency in Iraq, and handling Hurricane Katrina. The next one could involve the global economy, as the risk of emerging-market financial crises may be increasing; Maggs believes that America's borrowing binge is the No. 1 threat to the stability of the world economy. Bush has embraced multilateralism on economic matters, and the International Monetary Fund has made data more available to the world. Despite Bush's uneven record in assembling an economic team and the challenges of his almost solitary approach to foreign policy, a number of factors suggest that his administration is well positioned to respond to a global financial crisis. As a candidate in 2000, Bush was skeptical of financial bailouts -- but as president, he helped Argentina in 2002-2003. Four years after Argentina defaulted on its loans, President Nestor Kirchner announced in 2005 that his country would repay \$9.8 billion lent by the IMF. At home, the U.S. has borrowed \$5.3 trillion from foreigners since becoming a debtor in

1977. Fortunately, international economic institutions and cooperation have remained strong under Bush, and he has hired some experienced people, such as Deputy Treasury Secretary Robert Kimmitt and Timothy Adams, undersecretary for international affairs, who have the confidence of international bankers.

Martin, Josh ARAB MARKETS BECKON FOREIGN PLAYERS (The Middle East, No. 368, June 2006, p. 30-34)

The author notes that the Arab stock market bubble has burst, but experts predict a recovery before the end of the year. Analysts propose that a strong infusion of new capital through international institutional players would enable the market to recover on a more stable basis. Arab financiers are courting American investors, who are paying close attention, though serious investment has yet to occur. American fund investors have refrained from participating in the Arab market for a combination of legal and political reasons, notes the author -- fear of any involvement in trading stocks which may somehow contribute to financing terrorism is a major obstacle, and many markets have strict limits on foreign participation. But the real barrier for American institutional investors is that many Arab stock markets remain under-regulated, with relatively lax accounting and listing standards. The Arab stock markets have strong incentives to improve their transparency and regulatory system. If they can attract American participation it will boost the domestic reputation of their markets, encouraging more locals to repatriate funds from overseas. The author believes that American institutional fund participation would represent a stabilizing force in the markets.

Martin, Josh ARABS WAGE WAR ON MONEY LAUNDERING (Middle East, vol. 369, July 2006, pp. 6-10)

Arab banks and financial institutions are providing the liquidity that Middle East governments are hoping will underwrite the emergence of the Persian Gulf countries as global trading centers, writes Martin. But, he adds, these institutions are still haunted by past irregularities, charges of manipulation, money laundering and terrorist financing. Reforms are taking place -- driven by local pride, local outrage over banking fraud, and pressures from international regulators -- and a new environment of transparency and accountability is emerging in the banking centers of the Middle East, says Martin. Anti-money laundering laws are being written, he notes, but their effectiveness needs to be demonstrated through consistent enforcement. Also, he states, Arab banks have a long tradition of secrecy in financial dealings, which must be overcome -- both culturally and legally -- to meet the demands of global standards.

Norberg, Johan SWEDISH MODELS: THE WELFARE STATE AND ITS COMPETITORS (The National Interest, issue 83, Summer 2006, pp. 85-91)

Norberg says that despite Sweden's status as the "ideal" state, things in Sweden are not as good as the advocates would like to believe. In the 1930s, he notes, the Swedish population was small and homogeneous, with high levels of trust in one another and the government -- a very unique condition that is vital to a successful cradle-to-grave welfare state. The early Swedish model, applied in a homogeneous population with a strong work ethic drove its early success in an economy centered on a small number of large industrial countries. Over time a combination of factors -- increased taxation, increased benefits, competition from globalization, and immigration -- have all changed the dynamics. Consequently, says Norberg, incentives now discourage work and creative innovation, which has decimated the work ethic and driven entrepreneurs elsewhere. To illustrate the power of incentives, he cites a study of Somali immigrants in Minneapolis (Minnesota) and in Sweden. The research showed that the Somalis in the Minneapolis area had double the employment rate of their counterparts in Sweden, and 800 Somalis in Minneapolis owned their own businesses, but only 38 did in Sweden.

Roach, Stephen S. PANDER-NOMICS (The National Interest, issue 83, Summer 2006, pp. 92-95)

Roach, chief economist for Morgan Stanley, says the election year political gains of catering to anti-trade constituencies runs counter to the macroeconomic needs of a domestic savings

deficient U.S. economy. He discusses some protectionist legislation currently in Congress and notes that it would not fix the trade deficit problem, but it would discourage the trade and investment that allows the U.S. economy to grow despite the savings deficit. Roach is also disconcerted by the legislative tactic of transforming China into the "competitive enemy" or characterizing the United Arab Emirates (owner of Dubai Ports World) as a national security threat. These tactics inject distrust into the U.S.'s relationships with the international community, he laments, including some of its most important strategic relationships. As the political "fix" for the gaping U.S. trade deficit is increasingly at odds with the macroeconomic fix, the odds of a disruptive outcome for the U.S. and global economy are high and rising, concludes Roach.

Rubin, Jeff; Buchanan, Peter OPEC'S GROWING CALL ON ITSELF (CIBC World Markets Monthly Indicators, June 7, 2006, pp. 6-9)

The authors note that the domestic oil consumption of OPEC member countries is soaring, as it is in other major oil-exporting countries such as Russia and Mexico. This growing "call", or difference between production and consumption, along with OPEC's inability to increase production, may mean that OPEC's exports may drop by as much as three million barrels per day by the end of the decade. Rubin and Buchanan note that heavily-subsidized gasoline in most major exporting countries gives no reason for domestic consumers to conserve; additionally, the flood of petro-dollars has spurred rapid economic growth, which has caused oil demand to jump. They note that Mexico may no longer be an oil-exporting country by the end of the decade, due to growing domestic oil consumption and a fifteen-percent annual decline in production of its largest oil field.

GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Brown, Lester R. RESCUING A PLANET UNDER STRESS (The Futurist, vol. 40, no. 4, July-August 2006, pp. 18-25)

The Earth cannot sustain the levels of energy and resource consumption of the Western lifestyle if it is adopted by hundreds of millions of people in developing nations, writes the president of the Earth Policy Institute. The world must move toward a new economic model powered by renewable energy -- such as wind, solar, geothermal and biofuels -- and by a manufacturing strategy which designs and creates all products for ultimate recycling. Technology and knowledge of how to achieve this new economic model is well within the human grasp, if not already available, but making the transition before economic decline and environmental collapse begin is the difficult thing. Brown suggests movement to an honest market which gives weight to factors currently overlooked or ignored -- the indirect prices of production, the cost of environmental damage and consequences to future generations. Available online at <http://www.wfs.org/summariesja06.htm>

Brown, Lester R. SUPERMARKETS AND SERVICE STATIONS NOW COMPETING FOR GRAIN (Earth Policy Institute Eco-Economy Update, July 13, 2006)

The author, founder of the Earth Policy Institute, warns that most of the increase in world grain production this year will be consumed by the burgeoning ethanol and biofuels industry. In the state of Iowa, for example, fifty-five ethanol plants are either in operation or are being proposed -- if they all are built, they would claim the entire corn harvest of Iowa. Additionally, many countries are embarking on ethanol or biofuels programs. Brown notes that the fuel appetite of automobiles is "insatiable", and the growing demands of biofuels on grain production will directly impact food availability. He notes that global grain stocks are currently at their lowest levels since 1973, and warns that big price increases for food are on the horizon. He urges greater auto fuel efficiency standards, and advocates finding renewable-energy sources for powering vehicles.

Charman, Karen BRAVE NUCLEAR WORLD? (Worldwatch, Vol. 19, No. 4, July/August 2006, pp. 12-18)

The author examines the technical feasibility of managing nuclear power. The article begins with a quick review of the ongoing health impacts of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster and then spotlights the serious concerns of several experts on the current oversight practices of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in managing aging American nuclear power plants. New designs, such as the pressurized water reactor (PWR) and related configurations may not meet the safety claims of the manufacturers. Nuclear waste disposal is a problem without a ready solution, and reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel is complex and expensive, leaving more waste to manage. The article concludes by stating that a significant increase in nuclear power production would not do enough to combat climate change and notes that increased investment in renewable energy is needed. This edition features the 2006 Goldman Environmental Prize Winners.

Denizet-Lewis, Benoit AN ANTI-ADDICTION PILL? (New York Times Magazine, June 25, 2006, pp. 48-53)

Addiction to drugs, alcohol, gambling and other habits has long been called a disease by some, and a "brain disorder" by others. Now, using advances in brain-imaging technology, scientists are beginning to understand the chemical reactions that cause addiction, and develop medications which may reduce or stop the addictive behaviors. The author discusses new discoveries in brain chemistry, experiments in developing and testing new medications, and the responses of pharmaceutical companies, addiction treatment organizations, and some addicts. Though medications may be a crucial treatment, curing addiction will always require more than a pill: "recovery is more than just taking a pill or maybe getting a shot," one addict says. "Recovery is also about the spirit, about dealing with a hole in the soul."

Gertner, Jon ATOMIC BALM? (New York Times Magazine, July 16, 2006, pp. 36//49)

"For the first time in decades," the article begins, "increasing the role of nuclear power in the United States may be starting to make political, environmental and even economic sense." Today 103 reactors in the U.S. provide 20% of its electricity; some plants provide much higher percentages of electricity for their particular regions. No new plant has been approved for construction in the U.S. since 1978, the newest plant came online in 1996. It is unlikely that the plants will operate for much more than 60 years each. This presents a significant long-term problem for utility companies -- whether they should begin replacing the nuclear plants now, or whether coal will continue to be plentiful or cheap. Industry experts anticipate caps on carbon emissions that will significantly raise the cost of producing electricity from coal, and are skeptical about alternative fuels as major sources of electricity. Natural gas prices are high already. The author runs through the long list of pros and cons to building new nuclear power plants, including arguments that utilities, instead of increasing electricity, should be encouraging consumers to reduce their needs. Still, the author concludes that building new plants may indeed be reasonable. "The fact is," one nuclear expert is quoted as saying, "there is no perfect way of generating electricity. There are byproducts of every type."

GLOBAL WARMING "POINTS OF LIGHT" (E Magazine, Vol. 17, No. 4, July-August 2006, pp. 26-39, 62-63)

Subtitled "The World Wakes Up to Climate Change", this series takes a regional look at successful country-level efforts to combat climate change. For example, the town of Hull, Massachusetts is investing in wind power while in Africa, Nigeria is ending gas flaring in the Niger Delta. Other countries include Domenica, Germany, Iceland, Spain, Sweden, Czech Republic, Estonia, Russia, China, India, Philippines, Kenya, Liberia, and Malawi. Each story comes with a contact for further information. Sidebars cover the trend at U.S. universities to switch to "green" power, a list of the ten "greenest" cities in the U.S. (with Chicago at the top), and a profile of the University of California-Davis Energy Efficiency Center, which tries to commercialize new energy technologies.

Kemper, Steve COUGARS ON THE MOVE (Smithsonian, vol. 37, no. 6, September 2006, pp. 72-78)

The American mountain lion, the fourth largest cat in the world, has a range throughout much of the Western hemisphere, but they are such elusive creatures that their true numbers in the United States are unknown. For almost a century, lions have been spotted only in the mountainous Rocky Mountain and Western states, but now the big, roaming cats have been spotted farther east in isolated cases. Their spread is beginning to intensify the debate about whether the animal should be regarded as a threat to hikers and farmers, or as species deserving protection. Different Western states are taking opposite positions. California has banned hunting the animals, while other states have increased the limit. More states are likely to be drawn into the controversy if animal sightings continue to occur beyond the current range.

Kenneally, Christine THE DEEPEST CUT: HOW CAN SOMEONE LIVE WITH ONLY HALF A BRAIN? (The New Yorker, July 3, 2006, pp. 36-42)

Kenneally presents surprising developments in neurosurgery in this discussion of hemispherectomy, a procedure in which half of a person's brain is removed. Most patients are fairly young individuals suffering from frequent, uncontrollable seizures that make normal life impossible. She begins with Lacy, a two-year-old girl who was having as many as forty seizures a day, and also relates the case of a college student who had the procedure years earlier. Neurosurgeons John Freeman and Ben Carson pioneered hemispherectomy, learning a great deal in the process about the amazing intricacies of the human brain. The doctors speak of developing a "feel for the brain," while admitting they can't fully explain how the remaining hemisphere adopts the functions of its missing counterpart. While hemispherectomy is a truly amazing procedure, neither of the two featured patients has a perfect outcome. The young college woman hopes people will treat her normally, but life seemingly won't cooperate. Her psychology professor distributes an article about her case to classmates. Earlier, her photograph appeared in the tabloid magazine NATIONAL ENQUIRER. Young Lacy makes definite progress after surgery, but begins having seizures again about six months later. The doctors are optimistic, but the operation may have to be repeated to remove a tiny remaining piece of her right hemisphere.

Lewis, Joanna LEADING THE RENEWABLE ENERGY REVOLUTION (Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 7, No. 2, Summer/Fall 2006, pp. 147-154)

The author, a senior international fellow at the Pew Center on Global Climate Change and adjunct professor at Georgetown University's Walsh School of Foreign Service, points out that "China is a particularly important place in which to examine the opportunities for renewable energy development due to the size of its current energy demand and its projected renewable energy market potential." Already a global leader in solar thermal technology manufacturing and in the production of small hydro and wind turbines, China also has growing solar photovoltaic (PV) and utility-scale wind turbine industries. The world's largest producer and user of coal and the second largest national emitter of carbon dioxide, China is investing in the development of renewable energy options. The most advanced renewable electric technologies have historically come from Europe, the United States, and Japan, but these countries risk losing market share if emerging manufacturers can successfully produce comparatively lower cost technology. Other countries should be watching closely as China's renewable markets start to mature.

Mallin, Michael A. WADING IN WASTE (Scientific American, Vol. 294, No. 6, June 2006, pp. 52-59)

Rapid and poorly-planned development in recent years along coastal areas of the southeastern United States has resulted in increased pollution advisories and closures affecting beaches and shellfish beds. Most resulted from high counts of fecal bacteria from animal and human waste washed into the water; such pollution can cause liver disease, gastrointestinal disorders, and infections of the eyes, ears, skin and lungs. The author, an aquatic ecologist at the University of North Carolina, studies the effect of impervious surfaces such as roads, parking lots and rooftops on the health of tidal creeks. Reducing impervious surfaces to reduce storm water runoff,

creating vegetation buffers along streams, preserving and restoring wetlands, and constructing appropriate sewage and storm water treatment systems are methods that can be used to reduce fecal bacterial contamination of coastal waters.

Mandelbaum, Robb LIFE AFTER OIL (Discover, Vol. 27, No. 8, August 2006, pp. 54-61)
Will ethanol (ethyl alcohol) replace gasoline as vehicle fuel in the United States? The author examines the development of the ethanol industry since the early 1970s and the prospects for reaching President Bush's goal of replacing "more than 75 percent of our oil imports from the Middle East by 2025." Refining plants produced four billion gallons of ethanol from corn in 2005, and additional plants are under construction. Research focuses on using other raw materials such as switchgrass, wood chips, and corn stalks, husks and cobs, and increasing the efficiency of refining processes. Improvements in distribution facilities will be necessary to reach more customers, also. Currently three percent of gasoline used in the United States is ethanol, some in blends up to 85 percent ethanol, but most as an additive to lower polluting emissions. Researchers say that ethanol could replace 30 percent of gasoline consumption in the U.S. within 25 years.

Pink, Daniel H. WHAT KIND OF GENIUS ARE YOU? (Wired, July 2006, pp. 148-153)
University of Chicago Economics Professor David Galenson has developed a new theory that reveals the source code of the creative mind. He has spent decades in this research, and in so doing, providing living evidence of his own theory. Galenson has studied the lives and output of scores of great creative minds in many fields and found that genius comes in two forms -- conceptualism and experimentalism. Conceptualists make bold, dramatic leaps in their disciplines, and most do their breakthrough when they are young. Herman Melville and Orson Welles are examples. The experimental innovators proceed by a lifetime of trial and error and do much of their important work in their later years. Artists like Alfred Hitchcock and Mark Twain personify this creative style. The contrasting careers of painters Picasso and Cezanne also demonstrate the theory. Picasso worked well into his 90s, but the paintings he produced before he was 30 are those most widely recognized. Cezanne worked for decades to perfect his technique and the paintings he produced in the last years before his death at 67 are those most valued by the art world today. Available online at www.wired.com

PLUGGING INTO THE FUTURE (The Economist Technology Quarterly, June 10, 2006, pg. 30-32)

A grassroots movement is building hybrid gas-electric cars that can be recharged from the electricity grid. Hybrid technology, pioneered by Toyota with its Prius, combines a gas engine with an electric motor and battery that never needs to be plugged in and gets more than 40 miles per gallon. This article is about a "motley group of hackers, entrepreneurs and idealists" that has sprung up "to boost the nascent technology of plug-in hybrids." One such idealist modified his Prius to go much further on battery power alone. He replaced the original nickel-metal hydride battery with a higher-capacity lithium-ion battery and hacked the control software to keep the gas engine from kicking in until the car is moving at high speed. As a result, his modified Prius travels more than 30 miles in an all-electric mode, compared with a mile or so for a standard Prius. Overall, his car gets 100 miles per gallon. His company, Energycs, is converting cars for others, and plans to offer plug-in retrofits to the public this year for around \$12,000. Other companies are doing similar things.

Singer, Emily STEM CELLS REBORN (Technology Review, vol. 109, no. 2, May/June 2006, pp. 58-65)

In 2004, stem cell researcher Hwang Woo Suk of Seoul National University and colleagues claimed to have created patient-specific stem cells. In 2005, Hwang's research was shown to be fraudulent -- he and his team had created no cloned stem cell lines. Stem cell research suffered during the time Hwang had claimed his advances because many researchers stopped their work or lost their funding. Today, stem cell researchers are back at work; this article describes a range of stem cell research, including therapeutic cloning. Other researchers, rather than using stem

cells as a form of therapy themselves, plan to use them to study specific diseases and test new treatments. This application will help scientists understand how any disease with a genetic component unfolds at the cellular level. Cloned stem cells might also provide a much more effective way to test drugs. Despite the possibilities, U.S. researchers are constrained by intense public scrutiny, an administration opposed to embryonic stem cell research, and a continuous struggle to get funding from private investors. Available online at http://www.technologyreview.com/read_article.aspx?id=16813&ch=biotech

Werlin, Herbert THE SLUMS OF NAIROBI: EXPLAINING URBAN MISERY (World Affairs, vol. 169, no. 1, Summer 2006, pp. 39-48)

The author advocates competitive approaches to foreign aid by dissecting the complex web of corruption and negative, mutually reinforcing policies that contribute to urban blight in Kenya's capital. Dysfunctional post-colonial administration of basic city services was exacerbated by a growing ethic of self-enrichment and nepotism that frustrated efforts to organize and develop communities in the growing city, leading to deplorable squatter settlements, a rising crime rate, and crumbling infrastructure, which in turn has led to increasing declines in sanitation, health, and safety. Werlin acknowledges that long-term solutions must originate from within the country and calls upon donor countries to require more responsible governing behaviors through their foreign aid allocations.

Wheelwright, Jeff CAPTIVE WILDERNESS (Discover, vol. 27, no. 8, August 2006, pp. 42-49)
Central Idaho is the least developed area in the United States outside of Alaska, and 2.4 million acres of it became the federal Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness in 1980. Wilderness is supposed to be uninhabited, uncultivated, unspoiled terrain, and the area is recovering from past mining and ranching use. The Forest Service managers of the Frank are trying to balance personal and commercial hiking, camping and white-water rafting use with restoration and conservation of its natural systems. Along the rivers, projects are underway to control invasive weeds that grow from seeds inadvertently brought in by visitors and to remove trash left behind by the many rafting groups. Research in the Frank is severely restricted by law, despite protests from state and university biologists who must study fish and animal populations on privately owned land within the Frank or adjacent lands outside. Knowledge from such research could be used to manage similar populations at other locations throughout the western U.S.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Aslan, Reza THE IRAQI CONSTITUTION: A MODEL OF ISLAMIC DEMOCRACY (New Perspectives Quarterly, vol. 23, no. 1, Winter 2006, pp. 24-25)

Iraqi leaders have created a constitution that reflects the values of an overwhelming majority of the country's population. This is a remarkable achievement in a fractured country that has never known democracy. The constitution does not guarantee democracy, but this document will give Iraq a good start at becoming a stable Islamic democracy. The path toward democracy can be grueling, and Iraqis have only just started down this long road. Currently available online at http://www.digitalnpq.org/archive/2006_winter/aslan.html

Brachman, Jarret M. HIGH-TECH TERRORISM: AL-QAEDA'S USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGY (Fletcher Forum of World Affairs, vol. 30, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 149-164)

The author, a counterterrorism research director at the United States Military Academy, introduces readers to the many ways that al-Qaeda is leveraging new technologies to spread its virulent ideology and transform itself into an "organic social movement." By "weaponizing the internet," terrorists are more effectively sharing information, distributing propaganda, and training for future attacks. Web sites, animation and video clips, discussion boards, even video games are used to reinforce the terrorists' message among members and attract new recruits. While

these sites also offer counterterrorism experts an opportunity to study the terrorists, they also encourage like-minded individuals to produce spin-off propaganda materials and provide valuable information to "homegrown" terrorist groups planning attacks of their own. Unless the U.S. can develop a strategy to effectively counter radicalization of the next generation of Muslim youth, Brachman it will face a long struggle against terrorism.

Carter, Ashton B. AMERICA'S NEW STRATEGIC PARTNER? (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 4, July/August 2006, pp. 33-44)

The U.S.-India deal, in which the U.S. acknowledges India as a legitimate nuclear power, has inspired much debate focused on nuclear issues. Opponents claim that Bush's concessions to India could seriously injure the integrity of the international nonproliferation regime. Ashton Carter, a Harvard professor, admits that while the deal is not balanced, damage done to nonproliferation is limited and overstated. The U.S. government insists the deal is a broader strategic agreement, not an arms treaty. Washington gave way on the nuclear front in order to "gain much more on other fronts," in particular, gains in security down the road in dealing with Iran, Pakistan, and potentially China. Many of the benefits, however, are contingent on India's future, with "no guarantees," as India will have its "own opinions about how best to live up to the deal -- or not."

Eberstadt, Nicholas GROWING OLD THE HARD WAY: CHINA, RUSSIA, INDIA (Policy Review, April-May 2006, pp. 15-40)

The author's mixture of economics and demographics paints an unhappy picture for these three large-population countries. Though all three face graying work forces, for each the worst news is different. Russia's population in 2025 "will be grayer than any population yet seen in human history," and will have to work in unprecedented fragile health, as the drop in life expectancy experienced since 1960 figures to continue. China's coercive reproduction control program will result in a relatively smaller working-age population between 2005 and 2025, which will have to support an "exploding" population of those 65 and older. Many areas of India face "rapid population aging on current levels of per capita output that are astonishingly low" by any international or historical benchmark. Moreover, by 2026 a third of Indians 25 years old or older could be illiterate, with no formal schooling.

Etzioni, Amitai RELIGION AND THE STATE: WHY MODERATE RELIGIOUS TEACHING SHOULD BE PROMOTED (Harvard International Review, vol. 28, no. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 14-17)

The author, a professor at George Washington University, argues that the United States should promote religious schools in the Muslim world that teach a moderate version of Islam, particularly in Afghanistan and Iraq. Etzioni acknowledges that this would be a marked departure from U.S. support of secular public schools abroad -- but this secularism is not winning support from parents in the Middle East and South Asia, where fundamentalist-themed madrasas are currently the leading form of primary education. In post-totalitarian societies, religion can provide a common sense of values for the new generation and a moderate, inclusive religious message as part of the educational curriculum will bring children into schools and better prepare them for their country's future.

Fallows, James DECLARING VICTORY (Atlantic Monthly, September 2006)

Based on interviews with over 60 terrorism experts, the author concludes that while al-Qaeda is only a shadow of its pre-9/11 self, the terrorists can continue to harm the United States by goading it into actions that can harm its international standing, such as its continued presence in Iraq, its imprisonment of terrorists in Guantanamo, and ongoing domestic concerns about civil liberties. Because of al-Qaeda's own mistakes, and because of the things the United States and its allies have done right, al-Qaeda's ability to inflict direct damage in America or on Americans has been sharply reduced, leading the author to propose that the United States de-escalate its Global War on Terror by declaring victory and continuing counterterrorism efforts through a more low-key approach of alliance-building and targeted usage of its "hard" and "soft" power.

Gat, Azar THE DEMOCRATIC PEACE THEORY REFRAMED: THE IMPACT OF MODERNITY (World Politics, vol. 58, no. 1, October 2005, pp. 73-100)

Recent years have seen increased academic interest in the Kantian notion that democratic governments are peaceful by nature. Gat, a professor of International Security at Tel Aviv University, contends that even pre-industrial democracies can be belligerent, making modernization a key determinant for a democratic government's political behavior. Not only did the "industrial-technological revolution" make democracy over a large territory possible, it also led to other factors that discourage wars in liberal democracies, including an improved standard of living, the rise of the service economy, and an overall decrease in the number of young males in the population.

Gibson, Edward L. BOUNDARY CONTROL: SUBNATIONAL AUTHORITARIANISM IN DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES (World Politics, vol. 58 no. 1, October 2005, pp. 101-132)

Gibson, a political science professor specializing in Latin America at Northwestern University, takes stock of a novel phenomenon: authoritarian provincial governments operating within democratic countries. In a case study of Oaxaca in Mexico and Santiago del Estero in Argentina, Gibson identifies "boundary control" -- the provincial government's success in maintaining by keeping local conflicts local and by resisting efforts by the national government to intervene -- to be the key determinant whether the province succeeds in efforts to pursue greater democratization.

Green, Michael; Szechenyi, Nicholas COMMON VALUES: A NEW AGENDA FOR U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS (Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 7, No. 2, Summer/Fall 2006, pp. 47-55)

Michael Green, senior advisor and Japan chair at CSIS and associate professor of international relations at Georgetown, and Nicholas Szechenyi, fellow and assistant director of the Japan chair at CSIS, write, "The U.S.-Japan alliance has undergone a quiet transformation in recent years, moving beyond ad hoc 'alliance management' to establish a solid foundation for cooperation based on shared values and strategic interests." They describe uncertainties about China's growing economic and military power, concerns about North Korea's nuclear ambitions, Japan's changing role in the international community (including the need to "manage the historical legacies that drag down its leadership potential in Asia"), and the lack of progress in WTO negotiations as factors affecting the future and highlighting the importance of the alliance. "The United States and Japan are positioned to guide the international community toward democracy and prosperity, and common values are the key to getting there."

Hale, Henry REGIME CYCLES: DEMOCRACY, AUTOCRACY, AND REVOLUTION IN POST-SOVIET EURASIA (World Politics, vol. 58 no. 1, October 2005, pp. 73-100)

Regime change does not make democratization a foregone conclusion, concludes Hale in this study of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. A study of these states' respective political development in the 1990s suggests that regimes can change cyclically, progressively, regressively, or even randomly, depending extent of each country's implementation of "patronal presidentialism," the extensive network of family and clan politics that underlie most systems in former Soviet states. The more ingrown these networks become, the less likelihood of further "color revolutions."

Holmes, James R.; Yoshihara, Toshi CHINA AND THE COMMONS: ANGELL OR MAHAN? (World Affairs, vol. 168, no. 4, Spring 2006, pp. 172-191)

While acknowledging the difficulty in seeing clearly into China's top military policy circles, the authors argue that Chinese strategists seem increasingly inured to the early-twentieth-century paradigms of geopolitics, particularly in regard to reforming its naval forces. If this is the case, the question is whether they will adopt the approach of U.S. Admiral Thayer Mahan, who advocated the aggressive use of sea power to ensure security of shipping lanes or English academic Norman Angell, who believed that military force was in nobody's best economic interest. The authors consider scenarios involving Taiwan, Korean unification, and the pursuit of energy

security and how they may influence the influence of geopolitics on the country's approach to maritime issues. How China ultimately chooses to address control of the "commons" -- sea, air, and space -- will determine the regional security situation in the coming decades.

Jackson, Bruce P. THE "SOFT WAR" FOR EUROPE'S EAST (Policy Review, no. 137, June/July 2006, pp. 3-14)

The future of Eurasian security is resting on a "soft power" competition among the United States, Europe, and Russia for the future of the Black Sea region. The author calls upon policymakers to dispense with the delusion that Putin's Russia can be a constructive security partner in the area, given its efforts to sustain "frozen conflicts" in Moldova and Georgia, its blatant meddling in Ukrainian politics, and its willingness to use its energy largesse to exert pressure on its neighbors. He stresses that this does not constitute a return to the Cold War, nor does it mean an end to partnership on other security issues like terrorism and proliferation, but it means confrontation nonetheless. Instead, the West must strongly advocate for an energy strategy that breaks Russia's transit monopoly in the region, provides support and incentives for democratization, especially for Ukraine and Georgia, provides an "open door" to European institutions for states who succeed in democratic reforms, and allows Western institutions and investment into the region.

Kagan, Frederick W. THE U.S. MILITARY'S MANPOWER CRISIS (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 4, July/August 2006, pp. 97-110)

As the Bush administration continues to emphasize long-range strike capabilities over land forces, the U.S. military struggles with insufficient personnel. Kagan, an Associate Professor at West Point, reveals how the "revolution in military affairs" ideal and military quality-of-life improvements lead to a shortage in ground forces and are creating a potential disaster in Iraq. The lack of manpower increases the number of tours a soldier experiences while morale and recruitment rates plummet. While air power may achieve a temporary military victory, only troops on the ground can provide territorial control over a longer period. Kagan points out that training soldiers is a lengthy process, and the enemy is learning to exploit this vulnerability.

Kang, David C. THE CAUSE OF STRIFE IN THE U.S.-ROK ALLIANCE (Fletcher Forum of World Affairs, vol. 30, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 23-31)

The past decade has seen a marked shift in East Asia's security conditions, yet the relationship between the United States and South Korea have not kept pace. While South Korea is fixated upon efforts to integrate its northern neighbor and develop a unified foreign policy, the United States views all developments in the region through its preoccupation with counterterrorism, proliferation, and homeland security. The author notes that "the day when the United States comprised 90 percent of South Korea's foreign policy focus are gone forever; South Korea -- and eventually a unified Korea -- will need to decide how it will redefine its relations with the United States as well as juggle competing interests with Japan and China."

Katz, Mark N. REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN CENTRAL ASIA (World Affairs, vol. 168, no. 4, Spring 2006, pp. 157-171)

Looking at the political prospects for Central Asia, the author sees three likely scenarios: continued post-Soviet dictatorship; Kyrgyzstan-style democratic revolution; or Islamic revolutions. Characterized by aging rulers with questionable successions, economic development is stunted by pervasive corruption that benefits the leadership and a supporting elites, large poverty-stricken populations watching in disaffection as wealth continuously flows upward, the region has many of the key ingredients for revolution. Democratic revolutions ultimately hinge upon active democratic movements and leaders unwilling to use force to put down insurrections, making such a transition unlikely, but not impossible, in some parts of the region (rigidly authoritarian Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan excluded). While the region appears to be unreceptive to a fundamentalist Islamic revolution, occasional insurgencies from groups like the IMU and covert recruiting effort by groups such as Hizb-ut-Tahir cannot preclude the possibility. While many neighboring countries would prefer that Central Asian states maintain today's dictatorships, Katz

argues that the U.S. should support the formation of democratic governments, for they are most likely to address poverty, corruption, disaffection, and other issues that threaten future regional instability.

Liotta, P. H.; Owen, Taylor SENSE AND SYMBOLISM: EUROPE TAKES ON HUMAN SECURITY (Parameters, Vol. 36, No. 3, Autumn 2006, pp. 85-102)
Liotta, executive director of the Pell Center (Newport, R.I.) for International Relations and Public Policy, and Taylor, a doctoral candidate at Oxford University, discuss the emergence of the concept of "human security" as contrasted with the more traditional concept of "national security," presenting their case through an analysis of recent policy statements by the European Union (A Secure Europe in a Better World) and the U.S. (National Security Strategy of the United States of America). While acknowledging that the term is not used in either of the documents, they state, "... the concept's principles, including the need to address and solve longer-term development issues ... are omnipresent." They also point to "a grand experiment in security architecture" involving the expansion and changing role of NATO, the Partnership for Peace, and the OSCE. "Europe has at least acknowledged the need to think, act, and organize differently to prepare for the future. Specifically, the EU security strategy stresses the necessity of 'effective multilateralism' and often acknowledges the crucial leadership roles of the United States in making this multilateralism both coherent and effective." Many questions remain concerning the security challenges of the future, "but at least the dialogue has begun."

Lomperis, Timothy J. TO A BAGHDAD VICTORY VIA SAIGON: HOW THE WRONG NATION-BUILDING STRATEGY THAT FAILED IN VIETNAM CAN BE RIGHTED TO SUCCEED IN IRAQ (World Affairs, vol. 168, no. 4, Spring 2006, pp. 147-156)
Among the numerous observers quick to draw parallels between conflicts in Iraq and Vietnam, Lomperis draws a unique conclusion. Insurgencies are ultimately struggles for political legitimacy among the population, he argues, and the United States must avoid the mistake it made in Vietnam by forcibly excluding the Communists from civilian politics, which contributed to its legitimacy in the eyes of the Vietnamese. For a truly capable government to emerge in Iraq, the United States must resist the temptation to politically shut out Sunni parties expressing extremist views, and instead must "embrace the difficult but courageous strategy of inclusion -- the path not taken in Saigon -- to victory in Baghdad."

Magnuson, Stew AGENCIES SEEK SEAMLESS NETWORK (National Defense, vol. 90, no. 626, January 2006, pp. 42-43)
Just before 9/11, the Departments of Justice and Treasury signed a memorandum of understanding to create a joint communications system. The impetus for this agreement was replacement of the existing patchwork of federal, state and local communication systems with an integrated wireless network (IWN). The IWN is designed to both reduce costs and make communication more effective during major disasters. The Department of Homeland Security has since joined Justice and Treasury and IWN's long-term goal is to connect 80,000 officers from the three departments throughout the United States. This article is currently available on the Internet at: <http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/issues/2006/Jan/SB-Agencies.htm>

Miller, Nicholas J. NATIONALISM AND POLICYMAKING IN THE BALKANS (Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 7, No. 2, Summer/Fall 2006, pp. 15-19)
With the March 2006 death of Slobodan Milosevic and the launch of the Kosovo status negotiations, attention has once again been drawn to the Balkan nationalism of the 1990s. Asks the author, "were the tragedies of the Balkan conflict the malevolent work of evil politicians or a logical and continuous - perhaps even inevitable - product of culture? Was Balkan nationalism ancient and organic or modern and manipulated?" The importance of this distinction for policymakers is that the "ancient" view argues against intervention in such circumstances while the "modern" view supports intervention. Nicholas J. Miller, graduate director of the Department of History at Boise State University, where he teaches courses on Central and Eastern European history, argues that it is important to see elements of both the ancient and the modern and to

adjust policy accordingly. He suggests less emphasis on "demonstrations of our power and their weakness, such as the current demand for the handover of Hague indictees before progress can be made on assistance to Serbia" and more attention to "rebuilding stable economies, even in the absence of sincere political reform. ... Western policymakers need to be prepared to reject easy answers: good policy requires an understanding of the historical, political, and economic conditions on the ground."

Nye, Joseph S. TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND U.S. GRAND STRATEGY (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 4, July/August 2006, pp. 123-148)

Through changes he made to U.S. grand strategy after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, George W. Bush hopes to be remembered as a "transformational president," leaving a lasting mark on U.S. foreign policy. Nye points out that while senior administration officials believe "Bush's aggressive democratization will prove successful," evidence offered by history is less optimistic. Since the beginning of the 19th century, the only durable shifts in grand strategy were those of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman. A president hoping for transformational policy to succeed usually requires a crisis and particular leadership skills, some of which Bush lack. Bush's legacy depends largely on the outcome in the war in Iraq; as of now, the jury is still out.

Posner, Elliot SOURCES OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE: THE SUPRANATIONAL ORIGINS OF EUROPE'S STOCK MARKETS (World Politics, vol. 58, no. 1 October 2005, pp. 1-40)

In the past decade, 12 Western European countries opened nearly 20 new stock markets, which have changed the way average Europeans view investment. Comparing these new markets, the author contends that, "the primary causes behind their creation, form, and timing, lie in the political skills, motivations, and actions of supranational European Union bureaucrats." While many academics draw case studies that compare and contrast the actions of individuals and institutions to large-scale non-routine events, Posner develops a theory of institutional change firmly grounded in the aggregation of "seemingly small and remarkable bureaucratic interventions." While their goal was a pan-European market, financial sectors responded by reforming their individual sectors and creating new market opportunities.

Reyes, Silvestre TOWARD RE-ENGAGEMENT: A SHIFT IN US-LIBYAN RELATIONS (Harvard International Review, vol. 27, no. 4, Winter 2006, pp. 22-25)

The author, a U.S. Congressman and member of the House Armed Services Committee, sees progress in American-Libyan relations. The United States can play a constructive role in helping Libya to achieve a fair and open society. The problems of Libya's past (terrorism and weapons of mass destruction) should not be a focus in this new relationship with America. Instead, the United States should help Libya with the challenges facing families, such as human rights, health care and education.

Saakashvili, Mikheil THE WAY FORWARD: GEORGIA'S DEMOCRATIC VISION FOR THE FUTURE (Harvard International Review, vol. 28, no. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 68-73)

The author, the President of Georgia who replaced Edward Shevardnadze in the country's 2003 "Rose Revolution," provides an overview of the former Soviet republic's progress towards implementing its ambitious agenda of democratic, economic, and social reforms. Through a focus on controlling widespread governmental corruption, reforms aimed at stimulating small businesses, and transforming the country's education system, Georgia is welcoming the return of the rule of law, transparency and human rights. In addition, Saakashvili highlights Georgia's efforts to build closer regional ties with other post-Soviet democracies through a regional grouping known as the Community for Democratic Choice, its efforts to ensure energy security through support of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline, and its eventual aspirations to join NATO and the European Union. "Today, Georgia is no longer merely 'post-Soviet,'" declares Saakashvili, "but is realizing its role as a Black Sea nation with a European future."

SEVEN QUESTIONS: NORTH KOREA'S NUKES -- INTERVIEW WITH DON OBERDORFER (Foreign Policy, Web Exclusive, Posted June 28, 2006)

In response to the international reaction to North Korea's expressed intention to test a ballistic missile capable of reaching the United States, Foreign Policy interviewed Don Oberdorfer, former Washington Post correspondent and currently distinguished journalist in residence at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. According to Oberdorfer, North Korea has taken this step primarily for domestic reasons. Some of the sanctions that were lifted in 1998 in response to North Korea's agreement to a moratorium on further tests have been reimposed and they are not receiving the benefits they expected from the agreement. He sees military strikes against North Korea as "very foolish" and sees Vice President Cheney's comments as indicating that the administration sees this issue the same way. He does not see an imminent economic collapse of North Korea, but he does see the possibility of Japan's "moving toward a more robust military posture" due to North Korean provocation. He also supports direct U.S. talks with the North Koreans. Currently available online at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=3522

Stephan, Maria FIGHTING FOR STATEHOOD: THE ROLE OF CIVILIAN-BASED RESISTANCE IN THE EAST TIMORESE, PALESTINIAN, AND KOSOVO ALBANIAN SELF-DETERMINATION MOVEMENTS (Fletcher Forum of World Affairs, vol. 30, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 57-79)

In this case study of three successful mass movements, the author argues that civilian-based, non-violent resistance can win asymmetrical conflicts and raise the political, economic, and military costs of maintaining control over occupied territories more effectively than armed struggle. In East Timor, proactive nonviolence forced Indonesia to allow a referendum on independence. In the Palestinian territories, the author argues that the first Intifada was less violent and more effective at bringing Israel to the table than subsequent incarnations. In Kosovo, a nonviolent movement provided nearly a decade of cover that allowed its citizens to build political, economic, and social institutions that could facilitate progress toward final status negotiations. All three cases show that unity, disciplined commitment to nonviolence, and strategic planning are key to successful mass movements.

Trenin, Dmitri RUSSIA LEAVES THE WEST (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 4, July/August 2006, pp. 87-96)

Trenin, deputy director of the Carnegie Moscow Center, writes that relations between Russia and the West "have begun to fray," noting that Russia has given up on becoming "part of the West and have started creating their own Moscow-centered system." Europeans and the U.S. criticize the situation, even though the West is also to blame for the shift in Russian foreign policy. Meager attempts at integration granted Russia "privileged treatment" but not a membership in the EU or NATO. Kept at arms distance, Russia pushed further away. With an improved financial situation, Russia is once again acting like a great power and treating former Soviet republics as a priority. Trenin suggests the West rethink its approach, treat Russia as an outside major player, and recognize "Russia-bashing is futile."

Wood, Tom REFLECTIONS ON THE REVOLUTION IN KYRGYZSTAN (Fletcher Forum of World Affairs, vol. 30 no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 43-56)

The March 2005 movement that ousted Askar Akayev, Kyrgyzstan's first post-Soviet leader, was not a revolution, as seen previously in Ukraine and Georgia, as much as it was a reorganization. What is truly revolutionary to the author, however, was the country's marked progress over the decade preceding Akayev's ouster, when it saw significant growth in the strength of interest groups, new parties, and healthy political competition across the Kyrgyz domestic scene. Much of this progress can be attributed to clan and tribal interests in Kyrgyz society, which established regularized networks for negotiations and political compromise. In a region marked by a spectrum of authoritarian regimes, the author declares that today's Kyrgyzstan is "perched on a fence between weak autocracy and a near-democracy."

Yoo, John EXERCISING WARTIME POWERS: THE NEED FOR A STRONG EXECUTIVE (Harvard International Review, vol. 28, no. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 14-17)

The author, a law professor at the University of California, Berkley, and former Deputy Assistant Attorney General at the Department of Justice from 2001-2003, argues that the Constitution clearly gives the executive branch the authority to initiate military actions without first seeking the legislative branch's authorization. "Declaring" a war is markedly different than initiating, conducting, or waging one, says the author. Based upon close analysis of the Constitution, British law, and the usage of language in the 18th Century, the author finds this to be a crucial difference that was purposely written into the Constitution by the Founding Fathers. As the United States confronts an increasingly complex international security environment, the author calls upon readers to reject contentions of Congressional prerogative in favor of the Constitution's intent: a presidency structured to act independently to repel threats with a flexible and supportive political process allowing legislators to subsequently control war through their appropriations authority.

Wrona, Richard M. A DANGEROUS SEPARATION: THE SCHISM BETWEEN AMERICAN SOCIETY AND ITS MILITARY (World Affairs, vol. 169, no. 1, Summer 2006, pp. 25-38)
The author, an Army officer and instructor at the United States Military Academy, advocates universal military conscription as a means to mitigate the widening culture gap between the U.S. military and American society. Wrona provides an historical overview of American attitudes toward the military as well as polling data suggesting that military personnel see themselves as increasingly isolated, conservative, and moving away from their traditional apolitical role in society. These factors, combined with the increasing use of private military firms and the tendency for elected officials to use the military as backdrops for photo-ops. The best way to manage the civil-military gap, the author argues, is to narrow it by instituting a system of universal service, which would expose a wider segment of American society to military culture, and shift attitudes away from "rights" in favor of the "responsibilities" that underpin democratic societies.

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Alfaro, Nancy et al. THE BODY ISSUE (Dance Magazine, vol. 80, no. 7, July 2006, pp. 28-48)
This issue of Dance addresses body image among dancers. As editor-in-chief Wendy Perron writes, "In the dance world, the pressure to be thin is especially intense," and for some dancers this can be dangerous. In the first article by Alfaro, "The Myth of the Perfect Body," seven top dancers discuss how they each have come to accept their "less-than-perfect" bodies, while a photographic sidebar traces the evolution of ideal dancers' bodies over the last two centuries. A special report on anorexia, "The Mirror Has Two Faces," describes what dance schools and companies are doing to help dancers with eating disorders. It also includes a table on the 12 warning signs of anorexia, a former dancer's first-person account of overcoming this illness, and a heartfelt essay by world-famous dancer Gelsey Kirkland. The next section, "In for the Long Haul," offers injury-prevention tips from professional dancers and the Harkness Center for Dance Injuries. Rounding out this special series, an African-American dancer and teacher, who has "never fit the archetype of a ballerina," calls for celebrating the body that you live in every day.

Cole, Bruce; Weingarten, Marc; Wolfe, Tom THE 2006 JEFFERSON LECTURE (Humanities, vol. 27, no. 3, May/June 2006, pp. 6-13, 28-37)
The Jefferson Lecturer in the Humanities is the highest honor bestowed by the federal government in the field of the humanities. In the first article in this three-part series, "Not Just Another Ice-Cream-Suit Wearing, Pen-Wielding, Master of the Statusphere: A Conversation with Tom Wolfe," the 2006 honoree is interviewed by National Endowment for the Humanities chairman, Bruce Cole, where he touches upon everything from his PhD. dissertation ("Communist Activity Among American Writers, 1927 to '42") to his tailor. Mark Weingarten writes about how Wolfe broke the rules of journalism to become a better writer in "The New Journalism: Capturing the 'Mad, Hulking Carnival of American Life.'" Finally, "Tom Wolfe in His Own Words" provides excerpts from some of his most famous works, including THE RIGHT

STUFF, THE BONFIRE OF THE VANITIES, and THE ELECTRIC KOOL-AID ACID TEST.
Available online at <http://www.neh.gov/news/humanities.html>

Cowen, Tyler DOES AMERICA HAVE AN ARTS POLICY? (The Chronicle of Higher Education, vol. 52, no. 41, June 16, 2006, p. B13)

In this article, Cowen debunks several myths about arts in the U.S., contending that "the United States has arts policies as active as those of Europe, and more effective." While many European arts institutions receive 80 percent or more of their budgets from governments and the U.S. government provides just five percent, these numbers do not reflect the total picture. The U.S. government supports the arts through philanthropy and the tax system, which encourages individuals and corporations to donate to the arts. For example, in 2003 Americans donated over \$29.4 billion to nonprofit arts groups, or nearly \$100 per capita. Support to American higher education is another way the government indirectly funds the arts, where nearly four-fifths of all students attend state-supported schools. Subsidized by tuition and donations, colleges and universities play a major role in educating, employing, and otherwise supporting painters, writers, musicians, filmmakers, and other artists.

Erdrich, Louise A WRITER'S BEGINNINGS; MY KIND OF TOWN: WAHPETON, SOUTH DAKOTA (Smithsonian Magazine, vol. 37, no. 5, August 2006, pp. 20-22)

"Wahpeton, my hometown, is one of the greatest pieces of luck in my life," writes novelist Louise Erdrich, as she reflects on the history of the town, on how it's changed over the last fifty years, and on the ways it has informed her life and her work. Long the home of Erdrich's Native American ancestors, Wahpeton has both influenced and been influenced by members of her family. "As for me, so much of who I am is wrapped up in the town that it is impossible to imagine what I could have written had I not the luck to live there and grow up aware of its dramas, riding out its wild blizzards and ducking its tornadoes..."

Goodheart, Adam; Lubow, Arthur GRAND REOPENING (Smithsonian Magazine, vol. 37, no. 4, July 2006, pp. 40-55)

The U.S. Patent Office Building in downtown Washington underwent a six-year, multi-million dollar renovation, and has been reopened as the Donald W. Reynolds Center for American Art and Portraiture. In this two-article series celebrating its reopening, Adam Goodheart in BACK TO THE FUTURE traces the history of the Patent Office Building since its construction in 1836. Built as a showplace for American inventiveness, it has housed scale models of early inventions. It has been through wars, fires, inaugural balls, and political scandals; it was used as a hospital during the Civil War, became an office building at the turn of the 20th century, and was nearly demolished before becoming home to the Smithsonian's American Art Museum and the National Portrait Gallery in 1968. Renovations will be complete in late 2007, when a new glass canopy, designed by British architect Sir Norman Foster, is installed over the courtyard. In the companion article SPEAKING OF ART, Arthur Lubow describes new technology that protects the art from sun damage. The renovation has created "the most beautifully-lit building in the city," according to one of the curators. The work of the conservators can be seen through the glass walls of the new Lunder Conservation Center. Not only has the reconstruction restored the building to its original grandeur, but the process has caused the curators to rethink the ways art is displayed, breaking down some of the barriers between art and the public.

Hamill, Pete FIVE YEARS LATER -- MY KIND OF TOWN: NEW YORK, NEW YORK (Smithsonian Magazine, vol. 37, no. 6, September 2006, pp. 26-28)

As the fifth anniversary of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center approaches, veteran journalist Pete Hamill reports that his fellow New Yorkers have moved on. "The horror can rise again at odd moments ... and then the moment passes," he writes. In fact, he contends that in many ways the city is better than ever: the economy has recovered, people are more polite, race has become a less divisive issue, and the streets are safer. While not a perfect city -- many of the city's attractions are too expensive for ordinary citizens, for instance -- New York continues to

thrive; and New Yorkers continue to exhibit the qualities that have always helped them survive: "optimism, irony, intelligence and laughter."

Ivey, Bill; Tepper, Steven J. CULTURAL RENAISSANCE OR CULTURAL DIVIDE? (The Chronicle of Higher Education, 19 May 2006, pp. B6-B8)

Contending that America is on the threshold of a significant transformation in cultural life equal to the changes brought about by Gutenberg's invention of the printing press, the authors distinguish between those who increasingly are becoming producers of their own art and cultural experiences (using such products as iPods or TiVos) and those with less time, money, and knowledge who are left to the mercy of a few mass-media giants. With technology and economic change conspiring to create a new cultural elite and a new underclass, the former chairman of the National Endowment of the Arts and his colleague at Vanderbilt University challenge educators, artists, and arts leaders to create a cultural life that embraces all Americans.

Kandell, Jonathan STEEPED IN HISTORY (Smithsonian Magazine, vol. 37, no. 6, September 2006, pp. 98-104)

The scenic Finger Lakes region, a 4,692-square-mile section of New York State anchored by Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo on the north and Corning, Elmira, and Ithaca on the south, has inspired many prominent Americans, says Kandell in this account. Writer Mark Twain, women's rights pioneer Elizabeth Cacy Stanton, banker Frederick Ferris Thompson, and abolitionist Harriet Tubman are among those who called the Finger Lakes district home. The area was also home to the Seneca Indians, whose lives are depicted at the Ganondagan State Historic Site, and continues to be home to many Amish and Mennonite families, intent on preserving their traditional way of life. Other attractions described include Letchworth State Park, site of "The Grand Canyon of the East;" local wineries; the Corning Museum of Glass; and the Sonnenberg Gardens and Mansion. Available online at

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/issues/2006/september/fingerlake.php>

Larimer, Kevin TWO BOOKS ARE BETTER THAN ONE (Poets & Writers, July/August 2006, pp. 30-38)

What if the hype surrounding your first published book is only hype? Call it whatever you'd like -- fear of the follow-up flop, second-time terror -- no writer is immune to the special breed of worry that is conceived on the publication date of the first book and grows during the long wait for the much anticipated second. Consider the cases of two young novelists, Emily Barton and Gary Shteyngart. As it turns out, fortunately for them, their worries did nothing but fuel the drive to write strong second books. And the critics responded, praising Barton's "Brookland" (one reviewer suggesting it will contend for next year's Pulitzer Prize) and Shteyngart's "Absurdistan." So much for the slump. A sidebar box lists other young novelists who are members of the sophomore class, with their second books being published this summer.

Marks, Bruce; Okamura, Kim EYES BEHIND THE PRIZE (Dance Magazine, vol. 80, no. 6, June 2006, pp. 60-65)

The USA International Ballet Competition hosted 121 young dancers from 27 countries in Jackson, Mississippi, for two weeks in June. Prizes included medals, cash awards, scholarships, and one-season contracts to several American ballet companies. In this interview with Okamura, USA IBC jury chairman Marks provides insight into the competition and what goes on behind the scenes. "I believe it's a life-changing experience for young dancers," Marks says. "They come away -- I hope -- better members of our art form. And I hope they carry that with them for the rest of their lives." The article is accompanied by photographs and quotes from former medalists. For more information, see <http://www.usaibc.com>.

Mead, Walter Russell GOD'S COUNTRY? (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 5, September/October 2006, pp. 24-43)

The author, the Henry Kissinger Senior Fellow for U. S. Foreign Policy at the Council on Foreign Relations, explains why evangelical Christians are in the ascendancy now in the United States

and reasons for this cyclical shift. He divides Protestantism, still the largest U. S. religion, into three main streams -- liberals, fundamentalists and evangelicals -- and describes the philosophies of the adherents of each group. He explains how the United States is a religiously pluralistic society and how U. S. religious politics is a coalition sport, i.e. that any single religious group must be able to cooperate with other groups, religious or not, to affect foreign policy; evangelicals, he suggests, have been able to do so. He sees little to fear, and much to applaud, in their ascendancy.

Mills, Cynthia et al. AMERICAN MUSINGS (American Art, vol. 20, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 2-31)

Mills, the executive editor of American Art, introduces this series of essays by members of the magazine's editorial board. Each of the works, selected from the collections of the newly renovated Smithsonian American Art Museum (SAAM), has touched the authors' lives, and most "evoke recollections of spaces or places" in the United States. In the first essay, Carol Troyen examines Edward Hopper's RYDER'S HOUSE and its vision of America; Bruce Robertson looks at Millard Sheets's TENEMENT FLATS, which depicts a time and place that no longer exists; Erica Doss addresses surrealist artist Duane Hanson's use of figurative sculptures such as WOMAN EATING to comment on "the American body politic;" Dell Upton writes about architectural politics and the history of the Patent Office Building (home to the SAAM and the National Portrait Gallery); John Wilmerding looks at Frederic Edward Church, his painting COTOPAXI, and Church's continental vision of America; Wanda M. Corn focuses on MANHATTAN, a "big" painting by Georgia O'Keefe; Charles C. Eldredge discusses his meeting with Irving Norman and the painting REFUGEES; and, finally, Katherine Manthorne treats Luis Jiménez's statue VAQUERO, which embodies the "trans-American spirit."

Pulley, Brett et al. FROM THE FIELDS, TO THE FACTORY, TO THE CEO'S DESK, AFRICAN AMERICA PIONEERS IN CORPORATE AMERICA (American Legacy, special "Trailblazers" issue, Summer 2006, pp. 10-26)

This special supplement to American Legacy magazine, begins with the story of Richard D. Parsons, the head of Time Warner, Inc. and discusses the lives of the Afro-American trailblazers who went before him. William Perry, who helped Henry Ford get his start by helping Ford saw trees on Ford's wooded land and convert it into useful property. Later, when Perry developed a heart ailment, he asked Ford if he could find him a job that required little physical exertion. He became a machine inspector, and in 1914, was likely the first black person to fill a skilled job in corporate America. Also in 1914, Ford hired an Afro-American college graduate as a supervisor; word spread and many Afro-Americans migrated north to Detroit. In 1971 Otis Smith became General Motor's first African-American corporate officer and served as vice-president and general counsel. In 1953 the National Association of Market Developers, Inc. was formed to target ethnic markets. The year 1962 saw Harvey C. Russell become vice president of corporate planning at Pepsi. The series of articles in this supplement discusses the men and women who will take us into the twenty-first century, and is a "must read" for anyone interested in the Black contribution to the American corporate world.

Relin, David Oliver FREEDOM IS A WONDERFUL THING (Parade, July 2, 2006, pp. 4-6)
"Freedom is wonderful -- I can't describe how wonderful," says Ngawang Sangdrol, a 27-year-old Tibetan now living in New Jersey and studying English. In a series of essays timed to the recent American Independence Day celebrations, a university professor who is a native of Rwanda, the India-born editor-in-chief of Yahoo! and a Harvard University Medical School graduate who came to the United States from Mexico join Sangdrol in describing their personal journeys to freedom and security. "Everyone who comes to America knows about the opportunity here," says Mexico native Dr. Erick Miranda. "No matter where you come from or how poor you are, there is a path open to you here [in the United States] if you can navigate poverty's obstacle course."

Scanlan, Laura Wolff ALEXANDER HAMILTON: THE MAN WHO MODERNIZED MONEY (Humanities, vol. 27, no. 1, January/February 2006, pp. 16-19)

An exhibit currently traveling around the U.S. focuses on the life and legacy of Alexander Hamilton, one of the Founding Fathers and the first Secretary of the Treasury. While Hamilton is usually remembered as the one who died in a duel with Aaron Burr, the author notes that Hamilton had some of the most modern ideas of the founders -- the need for an independent press, a strong central government and treasury, a national banking system and a mixed economy. As the primary author of THE FEDERALIST essays, Hamilton persuaded a reluctant American public to adopt the Constitution. Growing up on St. Croix in the West Indies, he witnessed the brutality of slavery; he also realized the necessity of an economy based on manufacturing, not just farming, because on the islands, everything had to be imported. Notes the author, Hamilton "left an imprint on American institutions still present two centuries after his death."

Sciolla, Angelina ALL ROADS LEAD THROUGH AMERICA: CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM (AAA World, July/August 2006, pp. 62-68, including sidebars)

A half-century after President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Federal Highway Act of 1956, thus launching one of the most ambitious infrastructure endeavors in U.S. history, the Interstate Highway System underscores how much America has changed -- much for the better, but not without a bit of nostalgia for the less complicated life of days long past. The 1956 legislation launched the construction of superhighways with wider lanes designed to accommodate higher speeds, with no intersections, traffic signals or rail crossings to interfere with the steady flow. Today, more than 46,000 miles of highway crisscross the nation, forming a system that includes 82 tunnels, some 14,000 interchanges and more than 55,000 bridges. Over the years, the establishment of this system has changed the tourism industry and vacation habits and led to the ubiquitous "weekend getaway" that has been embraced by the traveling public.

Terry-Azios, Diana A. SMALL BUSINESS, BIG RETURNS (Agenda, Summer 2006, pp. 22-26) With a growth rate of 82 percent since 1997, Hispanic-owned businesses are among the fastest-growing in the United States. Hispanic women actually lead that growth: approximately 35 percent of Hispanic firms are owned by women. And the momentum isn't slowing, according to a U.S. Internal Revenue Service report, which predicts that by 2007, Hispanics will own one of every 10 small businesses. If the prospect of owning a business is intimidating to some, nevertheless, others find that business ownership opens many doors for them. If the future of the Hispanic community's well-being depends on the future of its business development, it appears that the outlook is positive.

Woodard, Josef SPIRIT SEEKER (Downbeat, vol. 73, no. 7, July 2006, pp. 31-35) Jazz saxophonist Charles Lloyd's brings his Irish, African-American and Cherokee heritages "to figure out the concept of 'what is man'" and to define the universe "as a place where all God's children can sing their song and infuse something into the journey through here". He followed up his meteoric rise to fame in the 1960s with a reclusive life in California; he resurfaced in the 1980s, and now in his 60s, he has been a regular presence on the international music scene. This article traces the man, his musical style, friendships and musical associations from the 1960s until today.

IIP Publications

Handbook of Independent Journalism

This handbook covers the ins and outs of what every professional journalist should know — from how to research, write, and edit a story to how to write headlines, choose graphics, and select quotes and sound bites. Print, radio, TV, and Web-based or online journalism forms are discussed in detail, as well as the skills required in beat reporting. One chapter focuses on ethical principles, codes, community standards, and internationally endorsed journalism norms. The "Journalism Resources" section lists membership groups, resource sites for reporting and editing,

and sample ethics codes. The author, Deborah Potter, is the director of NewsLab in Washington, D.C., and a former network correspondent for CBS News and CNN. (July 2006)

Electronic Journals

Clean Energy Solutions

An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, July 2006

Rebuilding and Resilience: Five Year After 9/11

An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, August 2006

U.S. Foreign Policy in the 21st Century

An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, September 2006

Webchats

Webchats allow foreign audiences to interact with American citizens on wide range of topics using a chat tool over the Internet. U.S. government and private sector subject experts, academics, journalists, and everyday citizens are brought on as guests to do webchats on USINFO. You may visit the [**USINFO Webchat Homepage**](#) to see upcoming ones, and read the transcripts of the previous webchats.

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